













# PERU BUILDS A NEW

With Ceylon

beautiful island seem little more than a tiny appendix to the subcontinent of India. In reality, however, Ceylon rightfully claims a distinct and highly developed ancient culture of her own, an important place in the evolution of Buddhism, a population of gifts and charm, an independent economy producing tea, rubber and rice, and a progressive-minded government trying to make its voice heard in international councils. However, Ceylon is also the seat of the Colombo Plan, which provides for neutral economic and technical assistance between the nations of south-east Asia, with the participation of "white" Commonwealth countries. She is also one of the five so-called Colombo Powers, which called the Bandung Conference, and whose leaders occasionally meet to evolve a common stand on a variety of important problems.

There is evidence of considerable interest in Israel on the island, and of a measure of understanding of our difficulties. There certainly is a measure of appreciation of Israel's achievements, both in general development and in the cultural and linguistic unification of the people — a major problem in Ceylon. There is scope for trade between our two countries, as well as for some cultural exchanges.

While Ceylon supported Egypt on the question of the nationalization of the Suez Canal, she fully supported the universal right to freedom of passage through the waterway. Ceylon is the latest addition to an impressive list of Asian and African nations which did not feel compelled to interpret what took place at Bandung as Arab hostility wished them to, and who have not hesitated to remain on friendly terms with Israel since then. The Philippines, Laos, Ethiopia and Liberia are some of the others.

There should by now be many persons among India's politically-minded intelligentsia who feel that their government's discretion, where smaller nations have shown valour, presents a less than dignified glimpse of their vast country.

Thus, when Mr. Shimon presents his credentials in Colombo today, patient labour will have borne fruit. Yet, even this event itself points up the insufficiency of resources which the Government has so far felt able to devote to the task of achieving real understanding and cooperation with a part of the world that is steadily growing in influence. Several Asian capitals are still without permanent or adequate Israel representation even where political obstacles have been removed. Only the most meagre of funds seem to be available to counter vicious and persistent Arab propaganda by means of an information programme in places where knowledge of Israel is scanty. Especially in India, the inadequacy long been felt of Israel's representation, in any case limited by its consular rather than diplomatic status.

The policies of the Great Powers in the Middle East are, of course, of vital concern to us, but it is chiefly among the so-called Bandung group that Arab intransigence and boycott has sought to enlist automatic, almost blind, support. It is gradually becoming clear that such support is not forthcoming. There may be real hope of a more normal development of Israel relations with the Far Eastern countries.

**KILLS SIX GOATS**  
RUEKSHABA, Tuesday. — Fifteen goats belonging to the Abu Rukh Beduin tribe, were crushed to death yesterday evening by a passenger train en route to Beer Sheva. The goats are valued at IL 1,000. (Hsu)

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Jerusalem Post Reporter

PERU celebrates her national independence today in a free atmosphere that she has not known often since her subjugation by the Spanish conquistadores in the 16th Century. This South American republic, whose northern tip grazes the equator, extends through jungle, Andes mountain ranges, plateaus, and plains for half a million square miles down to the nitrate fields of Chile on the western coast of the world's fourth largest continent.

Until the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914, Peru was practically isolated from the world at large along with the other "westerners," Ecuador and Chile. In its isolation Peru remained a two-class society composed of the Indian and the Spanish populations. But when its gates were opened up to the world and as the population grew, the need to produce mestizos (mixed) political ferment resulted.

Social agitation came to a head in 1923 when a young rebel, Haja de la Torre, was arrested. He was the first Peruvian to go on hunger strike, and it earned him exile from the dictatorial rule of Haja de la Torre. He fled to Mexico, the U.S., Russia and finally settled in Paris, where in 1924 he founded the A.P.R. or Popular Movement.

It was not until the fall from office of the dictator, Don Augusto B. Leguía, in a revolution that Haja de la Torre returned to his native land. By then he had become a great friend of France and Western Europe, a friendship which is reflected in his utterances today.

From 1931 to 1945 the history of Haja de la Torre weaves in and out of a prison cell as he fell in and out of favour with the ruling dictator. His luck at the polls was no better.

Peru had a taste of liberal government under the late President Manuel Prado, in 1939, but soon after World War II began the party was again outlawed.

In May, 1945, after German capitulation, President Prado again legalized Apra so that it could take part in the elections. Apra supported Bustamante to victory but he lost to the Apra candidate, General Odría, following the ill-fated revolt of the Navy at Callao harbour. Three weeks later Bustamante was arrested and a conspiracy by General Odría who seized the reins of government with an iron fist and kept them through eight harrowing years.

Odría instituted capital punishment for political offences, cancelled habeas corpus and applied a strong hand. Apra were underground and Haja de la Torre hid in the Colombian Embassy in Lima for five years.

For another two years he lived abroad until July 28, 1956, when he returned to Lima to be received by the re-elected President, Manuel Prado, at a mass meeting of 10,000 friends.

Entering office, on July 28, President Prado immediately announced the legalization of the Apra Party, cancelled Odría's oppressive security laws, and declared a general amnesty.

During the first year of his new administration, President Prado brought about bloodless revolution. Although Peru has had a con-



PRESIDENT PRADO

stitution since 1933 providing for equality and individual rights, it was not seriously enforced to any great degree until the present administration which has given Peru practically an unlimited democracy in the Western sense.

Prado's party, the Democratic Peruvian Party, was formed by Foreign Minister Manuel Cisneros Sanchez, but President Prado and his family, which contributed \$500,000 to the campaign, gave it overwhelming financial support which made victory in last year's election possible.

Although democracy has been promulgated, one year has made only a start toward a solution of Peru's problems. There is still unemployment on a great scale, strikes, hunger, illiteracy. Much has still to be done to dispose of the antagonism of centuries that sprung up between the Indians and the whites (Spaniards). Segregation is a burning issue.

Agrarian reform, housing, economic development must still be tackled.

**End of Dictatorship**  
But the hopeful sign is that the tradition of one-man rule that began with the Incas and was perpetuated after the Spanish conquest shows signs of change under the present administration.

It is noteworthy that President Prado, in his inaugural address said that the supreme task of the republic

was to defend the nation's new-found democracy against Communism and democracy. The fact that the Apristas, now second strongest political movement in the country, cooperate with President Prado in the country's most encouraging factor. Although they once spoke in terms of revolution, the left-wing Apristas today do not recognize Marxism as a faith but a guide rule to be adapted to local conditions. Because of this and because the country is strongly Catholic, a strong Communist Party cannot thrive. Haja de la Torre has offered everything that a Socialist Party can offer: anti-colonialism, an internationalized Panama Canal, anti-feudalism, a high standard of living, co-existence of capital and labour. He favours a strong Latin American union, a common market to stand up against the economic giants in the neighbouring continent.

Haja de la Torre supports the Prado Administration and its democratic rule for he knows that only through democratic government can he be elected to succeed Prado in the 1962 elections.

**Latin-American Bloc**  
Opening Parliament last July 26 President Prado spoke in favour of a solid Latin American bloc at the U.N. General Assembly. Its 20 votes together with the West Europeans' 13 and British Commonwealth's five could offset the 29 votes of the Afro-Asian bloc (including India, China, Indonesia, Malaysia and Ghana) and the Soviet Bloc's 10 (including Yugoslavia).

President Prado, who lived more than 10 years in France, lauded European unity and attacked the Afro-Asian Bloc in his parliamentary address. He called for cooperation with the traditional democratic countries.

Peru, whose red and white colours fly from the King David Hotel in Jerusalem when its first Minister is residing, is emerging from its self-defeating morass of dictatorship and revolution, and like Israel forging a new and independent nation in an old and feudal civilization.

# Readers' Letters

SAFAD

Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — A town like Safad, with its numerous antiquities and historic sites, calls for continuous effort in the development of its tourist potential. Some of the finest thinkers of Judaism has produced are buried in Safad's old cemetery. Among them is the Ari, Rabbi Yitzhak Luria Ashkenazi, the spiritual father of Kabbalistic thought. An unimpressive little burial monument is all that marks his resting place. The site has come to erect a stable structure over this grave, the pilgrimage site of thousands of visitors each year, and who are buried near him.

Four hundred years will soon pass since Rabbi Yosef Caro first published the Shulchan Aruch. In one of the houses of ancient Safad, tradition points to a niche as the place where the sage conversed with the Maggid Me-shorin whose pronouncements filled the controversial work of this name. The niche is now a storage room for junk and old crates. It is fitting that this site, too, be properly restored before the Tenth Anniversary celebrations.

The spiritual heritage for which we are indebted to men like the Ari and Yosef Caro demands that the sites connected with their lives be preserved for posterity in a civilised manner and that they express our respect for what we owe them. Let the necessary funds be placed at the disposal of the Safad municipality, which has proved that it can carry out the finest projects with the satisfaction of the Ministry of Religions, and let the allocation be made in time for the celebrations.

YESHAYAHU ASHNI  
Safad, August

**COLONEL'S SEARCH**  
Sir, — Among the many staunch friends of Israel whom I met during a recent visit to Algeria was Col. Cuffaut while serving as a pilot with the French Normandie Squadron in World War II, befriended Dr. Jules Rozanski, of Vilna, and later helped him to emigrate to Israel, where his address was P.O.B. 174, Jerusalem.

All letters which Col. Cuffaut has addressed to Dr. Rozanski have gone unanswered. Col. Cuffaut is a man of great spirit and he would appreciate news about his missing friend. Col. Cuffaut's address is Etat-Major, G.C.S., Dakar.

Yours etc.  
MAURICE CARR  
St. Jeannet, September 5.

# Soviet Agents Must Be Tried

UNPRECEDENTED in the history of modern diplomacy is how most papers characterize the Odessa incident which according to Davar (Histadrut), came at a moment when it was hoped that Soviet-Israel relations were on the ascendant. The paper finds here a parallel with the period that culminated in the Oren affair and traces the trouble to the Soviet authorities' patent inability to solve the Jewish problem in Russia, but expresses the hope that the officialdom will yet find a way of doing so in a more positive and constructive manner.

Al Haniushar (Mapam) would not go so far as to connect this incident with Israel-Soviet relations in general and would like to believe that this was merely a sort of aberration on the part of persons who have not yet been weaned of methods now widely denounced in the Soviet Union.

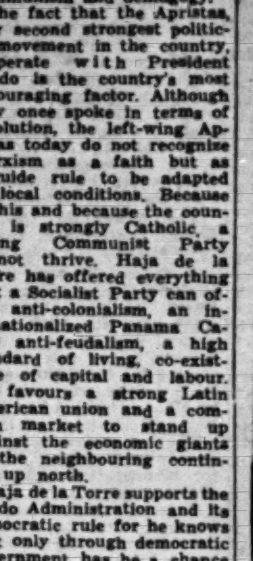
Haniushar (General Zionist) writes that there is no doubt that the publication of this strange story will take wing throughout the world and result in the sharpening and cruelty of the cold war. It is a fact, though not an edifying one, that Israel and the Jewish people still serve, as ever, a barometer of the extent of danger to world peace.

Haniushar (World Mizrahi) hopes that the incident will not impair mutual relationships, that those who are responsible will be brought to book and that Moscow will apologise. Lamerhav (Ahud Ha'avoda) also writes that the Soviet Foreign Ministry can not be so negligent as to let the police search for and detain a Jewish agent without a proper investigation.

Maariv writes that the kidnapping of the Israeli diplomat proves that the Berlin methods are still in force in the days of Khrushchev-Holnstein. And it is quite possible that they are in force only with regard to Israel and the Jews.

Yediot Aharonot comments on the general comment and sums up the reaction as "naive" and "naïve." Dr. Rosenblum feels that writers

# British Missile Tops 2,000 M.P.H.



A view of the recent unveiling of "Bloodhound", a British supersonic "doodlebug" which can manoeuvre like a bird and fly at more than 2,000 m.p.h. Such surface-to-air guided missiles form even first line of Britain's air defence, and the "Bloodhound" is the first of these missiles to go into Britain's push-button armory. It is more than 10 metres long, is fired by pressing a button. Fed into its guidance mechanism are the height, range and bearing of the enemy bomber — and the "Bloodhound" finds its way via to the target.

Express Photo

# Thousands Boarded El Al Britannia at Farnborough

By SHALOM COHEN

LONDON. — AFTER the screaming supersonic devil, wing swept and delta-shaped, hissing through space and completing blueprint designs in the air — El Al's giant Britannia airliner at the Farnborough Air Exhibition looked a homely sort of affair, as though it were a sensible, steady family car. It stood some way between the runway where Britain's latest military manned aircraft blattered the tarmac to scorch the skies, and the display of the "things" — a cluster of gaily painted guided missiles, none in the air. The latter was deserted, as were the spacious exhibition halls and pavilions devoted to the air display during the afternoon, yet even as the massive crowd turned its eyes skywards the long queue beneath the El Al Britannia never shortened.

A British official aboard the Britannia said that nearly 40,000 persons passed through the aircraft in the three days that the exhibition was open to the public. They clambered up the stepway at the rate of 450 an hour, a great number having waited over an hour in the queue. For many of the visitors this was the first time they had heard of or seen the name El Al. It was the only commercial plane whose hatches were thrown open to the general public and the public seemed to find much of interest in the Whispering Giant and had many questions to ask.

**"Chinese Writings"**  
Some of these queries were tricky, such as "Why is there Chinese writing on the plane," which brought the questioner his first lesson in Hebrew. A perky visitor wanted to know, in a broad northern dialect, "when is it flying to Cairo," while a lady from Cornwall thought that Israel must be a very large country to need such enormous aeroplanes.

Three visitors had expressed surprise that the plane was not bigger. Guided by a constable stationed at the head of the queue at the stepway the public seemed inside the plane Britannia by a prim El Al air hostess, Miss Chava Peters of Tel Aviv. Two officials of the Bristol Aircraft Company, Mr. Walter Turrill and Mr. Eric Short, and an El Al steward, Mr. Max Diamond of Bat Yam, among those who trod the thick piled grey carpets inside the cabin had been several Arab visitors, one of the Bristol men observed.

This Britannia had never flown before, except for its flight from the Filton airfield

# 200 Guests

Two hundred overseas philatelists will be the guests of Tabil during the Exhibition. Says Mr. Simon Schmidt, General Secretary of Tabil: "The interest shown by world philatelists has exceeded our most optimistic expectations."

Among the 15 overseas members of the exhibition jury are Lucien Berthelot, President of F.I.P., and Mr. Harry Lindquist, known as America's "Mr. Stamp." The jury is headed by Sir John Wilson, keeper of the British Royal collection.

There are four classes of exhibits: the official class — exhibits of the postal authorities; the Court of Honour — world famous collections invited by Tabil; the Class of Honour — comprising collections that have won gold medals at international exhibitions in the past five years; and the competitive class — collections of private philatelists competing for prizes to be awarded by the jury.

In the official section the exhibit of the Israel Post Office is of special interest. Mr. Otto Wallish, the designer of Israel's first stamps, is responsible for the lay-out. In August 1948 the Israel Post Office participated for the first time in an international exhibition. The nine "Doar Ha'ivri" postage stamps exhibited world-wide interest there. These stamps — among the first evidences of our statehood — are already considered "classics" by philatelists. The somewhat primitive letter-press that hastily turned out these stamps on the eve of May 14, 1948 is on display at Tabil. It will be operated once again during the Exhibition for the printing of a commemorative postcard.

**165 Israel Stamps**  
In the past nine years 165 Israel stamps have been issued. They have made their mark in the philatelic world. The Department of Philatelic Services has standing orders for every new issue from philatelists in 40 countries.

A souvenir sheet of the exhibition is being issued. The Tabil block consists of four triangular stamps printed in multi-colour, a replica of the famous mosaic of the "Beit Alfa" synagogue. Some 36,000 Israelis placed their orders for the Tabil block before the opening of the Exhibition.

The Post Office exhibit presents our stamps not only for their philatelic interest but also for the story they tell. Enlarged replicas of the stamps depict the history of the people of Israel, beginning with the popular arrangement of the Holy Land. Selections from the comprehensive Anderg collection of Swiss stamps, valued at \$400,000, is also on view. A collection of S. E. American literature includes letters written in 1852 to Jan Van Riebeeck, then Dutch governor of the Cape. The much sought-after "Cape of Good Hope Triangle" can be seen together with facsimiles of a wood-block error of the 18th century, printed by Saul Solomon, 1801, and one of the earliest Jewish families to settle in South Africa.

# Thematic Section

The non-philatelist will find special interest in the thematic section. Here, at a glance, one can see the universality of certain themes. Johannes Bruwer of S. Africa has chosen stamps from all nations depicting stories from the Bible. A German philatelist shows musical history reflected by stamps of the world. An Israeli exhibit traces the development of architectural styles from earliest to modern times. The collection of a Swedish exhibitor illustrates changing attitudes of women. It was not until 1908 that portraits of women other than queens and princesses graced the stamps of the world. Since then heroines, postesses and even a "beauty queen" have been chosen as fitting models.

The high standard of the exhibit and the extensive participation and the extensive philatelic is due in no small measure to the efforts of the commissioners appointed by the Tabil Committee. Among them "men on the spot" is Mr. Jack Minkus from the U.S. A well-known figure in the stamp world, Mr. Minkus is also one of the prominent collectors serving on Mr. Eisenhower's "People to People" programme. It was at one of these meetings that he invited Cardinal Spellman to exhibit his collection at Tabil. Another prized collection brought by Mr. Minkus is a selection of air-mail stamps belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Mike Hoffman.

Mr. Hoffman has been in the philatelic business since 1931 when he set up a two-metre stamp counter in Gimball's Department Store. Today he has a chain of stamp departments in 15 of America's largest stores. Says Mr. Minkus:

"Their demand for Israel stamps is second only to the demand for postage stamps. They are eagerly awaiting every new issue of your attractive and meaningful designs. These minute mirrors of your culture help to spread an understanding of Israel to a world public."

# Fabulous Collections at Stamp Show

History and Art in World's Widest Hobby

By CHASITY PINCUS

THE twin buildings of Beit Hamin and Lishana near Tel Aviv have been converted into a huge philatelic museum. At Tabil (Ta'arukhat Bait Hamin) the first International Stamp Exhibition to be held in Israel, postal authorities from 34 countries, members of the Universal Postal Union, are exhibiting in the official section. Over 400 stamp collections and philatelic books are being shown by private collectors from 40 different countries. Among the postal authorities officially participating are those of the U.S., Soviet Russia, India, Ghana, Burma, Japan, Yugoslavia, Iceland, South Africa, New Zealand and the Vatican. Conspicuously absent is the British Post Office.

This \$8m. exhibition has been organized by the Union of Israel Philatelic Societies. Dr. Moshe Ofir, President of the Union and head of the Exhibition Committee regards it as a great privilege that F.I.P. (The Federation Internationale de Philatelie) agreed to hold the 1957 Exhibition and Congress in Israel. "Many older countries such as Greece and Italy have not yet had this honour," he says.

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# ON THIS PAGE TOMORROW

Mikhael Dikun discusses the past and future of "national" communism. The final extract from his book "The New Class" which was smuggled out of Yugoslavia and has been published as "The New Class" will be published on Friday.

# WELCOME BROTHER

By IDA R. DAVIDOWITZ

THE residents of Herzliya had some reservations about the advisability of placing new immigrant housing (supposedly temporary) in a district which had been earmarked for a different kind of development. Their objections were based on the fact that the seashore where the Sharon and the Pituh residents felt that they might some day be developed into the type of tourist attraction that makes the South of France such a desirable vacation spot. But such hopes were for dreamers and not for agencies which must deal with the immediacy of accommodating large numbers of immigrants as quickly as possible wherever there is a convenient and unoccupied spot. "Temporary" homes were there — built in Herzliya, too, in two places, near Nof Yam and near the American-Canadian housing project, by the Accadia. Both are choice spots, but it might be said in favour of the new houses that they do not quite succeed in destroying the landscape, unlike Upper Tiberias, which completely ruins the magnificent view of the descent to the Kinneret.

Despite their initial coolness to the placing of these new homes in their midst, the Pituh residents felt that they could not sit idly by without making some gesture of welcome to the newcomers, who, incidentally, will soon outnumber the old-timers. On a recent evening some 40 people, new and old, gathered together for a luncheon in one of the local homes. No party can be guaranteed to be a success,

and a good hostess carefully plans her guests, food and drink to provide the proper warmth to start the conversation. The hostesses at this particular get-together were properly worried, but they need not have been. From the moment the guests arrived, the evening was a social success. Immediate contact was established in a mixture of Yiddish, Polish and Russian (some of it very bad on the part of the hosts) accompanied by liberal gestures.

**Mostly Professionals**  
This particular group of immigrants are mostly professional people. As a result of this particular evening, introductions which led to immediate employment were arranged for a number of them. A building engineer, an electrical engineer, a food chemist and a judge, for instance, were all given appointments and proper addresses. Some of the wives who were looking for work

while their husbands studied in ulpanim discussed the possibility of getting work. Arrangements were made to take children to school. Many of the immigrants were invited along, when Herzliya's men travelled on business to such places as Jerusalem and Haifa. At least one little Pituh girl spends her afternoon playing with the new children and introducing them to Israel ways of life. A number of Pituhables have invited their new neighbours for the coming High Holy Days. The new Israel has become a more hospitable place.

All of these things would have been accomplished in the course of time by the official agencies, but the feeling of warmth and goodwill would have been lacking and the newcomers would have had more time to become discouraged and homesick. It is impossible to know whether this happy state of affairs will continue, but meanwhile a point of contact has been made, breaking down barriers with amazing speed.

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## PROGRESS IN 1956

(highlights from last year's Balance Sheet)

SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVES, INSURANCE FUNDS	IL 5,340,000
TOTAL PREMIUMS INCOME IN 1956	IL 3,500,000
(against IL 2,900,000 in 1955)	
LIFE INSURANCE INSURED SUM 1956	IL 27,350,000
(against IL 22,514,000 in 1955)	

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